

CLASSIFIED

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FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Victor phonograph and eight records, in good shape, for \$15.00 cash.—MRS. FRED SABEL. 14-1f.

A GOODYEAR TIRE 30 x 3 1/2 for \$11.00; who is the lucky one to get it? Speak quick!—J. S. JACKSON, Jr.

FOR SALE—Studebaker double-seated runabout, good as new, \$65.00; Bell City incubator, 150-egg, \$5.00; F. & F. V. improved washing machine, practically new, \$2.00.—JOEL BISHOP, Punta Gorda, Fla. 13-2f.

FOR SALE—Velvet beans. Will deliver at Punta Gorda or Murdock at \$2.75 per bushel.—J. E. BOWDOIN, Charlotte Harbor, Fla. 13-1f.

FOR SALE—A good covered delivery wagon, price \$15.00 cash.—FRED SABEL, Punta Gorda, Fla. 1f.

FOR SALE—Very desirable corner location on Punta Gorda's beautiful bay front, magnificent view, two-story house, spacious grounds 70 x 109, an ideal spot for a winter home.—Apply to Senator F. M. Cooper or Dr. Burland, Punta Gorda, Fla. 1m1r1.

LOST

LOST—A pair of gold-rimmed spectacles, about two weeks ago. Finder please leave at THE HERALD OFFICE. 14-1f.

WANTED

WANTED—Your orders for job printing. Commercial stationery our specialty. Work neatly and tastefully executed.—THE HERALD.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Six-room cottage between Decker place and Bay.—C. W. WADE. 4f.

HOUSE TO RENT; and four acres of land with artesian well for sale.—GEO. H. SEAVEY, Punta Gorda, Fla. 11-2f.

FOR RENT—Unfurnished apartments on Cross St., near Bay shore. Lights, water, sewer. Apply to R. K. SEWARD.

HOUSES TO RENT OR SALE—One seven-room two-story house, six large rooms, three up stairs and three down stairs, all plastered, located in Solana and surrounded by good neighbors and citizens, about one quarter of a mile from the city limits of Punta Gorda and not far from Charlotte Harbor bay. Any party desiring to purchase can get terms from the owner. For further information see or address the owner.—H. J. Spence, Punta Gorda, Fla. 3

MISCELLANEOUS

L. F. PERKINS, Carpentry and Joinery. New and repair work. Punta Gorda. 2f.

VISITING CARDS—Visiting cards printed from appropriate type faces, linen or vellum finish, 25 for \$50c, 50 for \$75c, 100 for \$1.00.—THE HERALD.

KNOW ABOUT FLORIDA FROM AN AUTHORITY—Florida's oldest and leading farm and home monthly magazine prints instructive information in each issue with many handsome photographs concerning Florida. It solves problems of the fruit grower, the trucker and livestock farmer through its query departments and its authoritative articles. Three months' subscription, 25 cents; six months, 50 cents; special offer, two years for \$1.00. Sample copy free. Address Florida Farmer and Homeseeker, St. Augustine, Fla.

ASSOCIATED BIBLE STUDENTS of Punta Gorda will have a study of the International Sunday school lesson every Sunday at 2:00 p. m. upstairs in building formerly occupied by Chadwick Dry Goods Co. Every body interested invited. No collection.

POVERTY.

Poverty, my dear friend, is so great an evil and pregnant with so much temptation and so much misery that I cannot but earnestly enjoin you to avoid it. Live on what you have; live if you can on less. Do not borrow either for vanity or pleasure. The vanity will end in shame and the pleasure in regret.—Samuel Johnson.

A Fearful Punishment. Compulsory sleeplessness, once a Chinese punishment for murder, is fatal in nine or ten days.

CHECK EXPENSES

The man who keeps chains on his expenses rarely skids into debt.

Since a one generally has a growing bank account through industry, paying his bills promptly—and economy.

Bank with us.



Uses and Abuses of Fertilizers

By Prof. R. J. H. De Loach, Director of Georgia Experiment Station.

1. THE USE OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS—HISTORY.

The First of a Series of Six Articles.

We would not be disposed to try to give a complete history of the use of commercial fertilizers, but only to show how this great industry began and grew in the Southern United States. Generally speaking, the farmers of this generation inherited the habit of applying fertilizers to soils, but have not been taught the underlying principles of the industry.

The use of some kind of manures on soils with crops for the purpose of increasing the yields goes back to ancient times. We know that many ancient people applied animal manures to their soils for this purpose. The Chinese, centuries ago, applied manures of various kinds to their soils and gardens and with phenomenal results. In Von Tshudi's Travels in Peru we find that as early as the middle of the last century notes were being taken on the actual value of Guano by the Peruvians.

Bousingault speaks of seeing fields in Peru on which wheat grew every year for two centuries, and the yield still high and the growers prosperous.

The practice of using mineral fertilizers was introduced direct from Peru to the United States in the year 1846, and was based on such reports as we find above. It had already been used in England before it found its way into the United States, but Peru seems to be the country in which the application of minerals to soils as plant food originated. We do not know this is true, but all evidence points to this. It is of greater interest to us therefore that we know about the customs in Peru.

The First Use of Peruvian Guano.

The first man in the Southern States to use this Peruvian guano was David Dickson, of Sparta, Ga., who saw an advertisement of it in the old American Farmer published in Baltimore. The South has perhaps never had a more successful farmer than David Dickson, who made many millions of dollars farming, and who was a pioneer in many other lines as well as in the use of mineral fertilizers. In the year 1846, the year after it was introduced into the United States, he bought three sacks and used it, and on finding that it paid him, bought it in increasing quantities till the year 1855 and 1856, when he "went into it fully." As is suggested above this is no doubt the first instance of the use of a concentrated mineral fertilizer on cotton in the United States.

The universal success with which Mr. Dickson met in the use of this Peruvian guano led many other prominent farmers to follow his example, and in every reported case, success followed its use. We are constrained to believe that the application of this mineral fertilizer to the cotton and other crops in the South could not possibly have been an accident. Its success was unquestionably based on the actual needs of the soil. A quickly available manure was what the crop needed, and when this was once applied results were evident.

After a time it was found that the Peruvian guano, which contained principally nitrogen, produced too much stalk and not much increase in the yield of fruit, and hence its use was somewhat discouraged for a season.

The First Use of German Potash.

About this time the war between the States began, and at the same time the discovery of the potash beds of Germany, also, the offering on the market of various kinds of mineral fertilizers resulting from the teachings of Von Liebig of Germany, who was at that time the greatest champion in the world of agriculture and its possibilities. As a result the popularity of Peruvian guano subsided and more study was given to the general question of the use of mineral manures, both by farmers themselves and the students of agriculture.

Two great contributing factors to the rise of the fertilizer trade in the South are first the abolition of slavery, and second, the rise of agricultural education. Before the war the question of land was secondary. If growing farm crops in the South "wore the land out," there were plenty of slaves to "take in more land." It was cheaper to take in land than to pay for any artificial manure. In 1862, the Morrill Bill passed Congress, creating agricultural colleges in the various states, after which there began a campaign for improving methods in agriculture. Experiments at public expense were begun on a small scale, and the public was induced to make greater use of plant foods of all kinds, as well as to improve methods of tillage. This, of course, caused an immediate increase in the use of mineral plant foods, and out of which grew demands for great quantities of fertilizers. From this great demand there sprang up fertilizer factories in all parts of the country. All kinds of materials were tried out, some was good, and some was not, but much of both kinds used. The factories had no restrictions and many of them palmed off on the farmers anything that would smell strong and that could be put in sacks. This condition on account of state laws did not last long. We begin the next article by giving a resume of the part taken in the rise of the trade by the states themselves.

Uses and Abuses of Fertilizers

By Prof. R. J. H. De Loach, Director of Georgia Experiment Station.

2. INTELLIGENT USE OF FERTILIZERS IN GERMANY.

The Second of a Series of Six Articles.

All state institutions have fostered the fertilizer trade since its origin in the early fifties. State organizations of all kinds have taken a lively part in the building up of the trade, and in later years the states have taken it for granted that the trade is profitable to farmers and merchants alike, and have therefore framed laws to regulate its manufacture and sale. In every state where fertilizer is sold in appreciable quantities laws have been passed exacting certain requirements of the manufacturer, as to analyses, grades, etc. Besides the trade, over-ambitious, might forget its obligation to the consumer and offer for sale inferior material under the name of fertilizers. We may say without fear of successful contradiction that the states themselves are largely responsible for the rise and volume of the fertilizer trade.

It has long been recognized that Germany leads the world in many lines of science. This is perhaps true in regard to the use of fertilizers in early years. Germany discovered that mineral salts applied to growing crops increased the yields immensely, and gave time and study to the underlying causes, and has suggested to the other parts of the world many valuable lessons on her findings. Von Liebig, through his studies and lectures on modern agriculture, has made known much of the work of Germany in the early history of the use of commercial fertilizers. Liebig says that Kuhlman, a German agricultural scientist, applied sal ammoniac to a meadow in the years 1845 and 1846, and found that on a hectare (2 1/2 acres) he gathered 8,140 pounds of hay more than on the same kind of meadow where he did not use the sal ammoniac. He secured this result by using about 200 pounds of sal ammoniac to the acre.

In commenting upon this Von Liebig has the following to say: "It is quite certain, that in the action of the guano, which produced the crop next highest after the Chili salt peter, an unmistakable part was played by the ammonia contained in it. On the other hand, however, the experiments with carbonate and nitrate of ammonia show that a quantity of ammonia, or nitrogen, equivalent to that in 20 pounds of guano and employed under the same conditions, was almost without effect."

Fertilizer Experiments in Germany.

A little further along he says: "The most recent observations on the composition of the soil towards the food of plants show how slight is the knowledge we possess of their mode of nourishment, and of the part which the soil, by its physical condition, plays in it. The composition of the salts of ammonia, of chloride of sodium, and of nitrate of soda, towards the earthy phosphates in the soil, may perhaps assist us in throwing some light on their action, or one of their actions, on the growth of plants." This statement was made because it was always found that when common salt was added to certain mineral manures, greater yield was obtained, and Von Liebig came to the conclusion that this was due to the relation of this added material to the liberation of potash in the soils.

Only a short time after the war between the states the German potash beds were discovered and by rapid leaps and bounds this material gained in favor with planters as well as experimenters. The necessity for finding a combination to liberate the potash in the soils was now removed and thorough satisfaction was found in the use of the nitrate of soda and the potash salts, and here the industry stood for a long time. Liebig does claim, however, that Tribasic phosphate of lime crept into the formula and was found efficient. This fact is very significant and happened to be discovered by a constant study of the use of the nitrate of soda and potash salts. Liebig thought that these two plant food materials had the power of dissolving phosphoric acid in the form of earthy phosphates, and these in turn added greatly to the yield of farm crops.

Germany's Crop Yields Greater Than Other Nations.

We have here many hints of what afterwards really developed to be facts—namely that the three great elements of plant food that should be applied to the soil for good crop yields are phosphoric acid, ammonia and potash. For many years these three elements have been the essential elements of plant food in a fertilizer formula.

Today Germany applies more mineral salts per acre to her crops than any other nation in the world, and partly as a consequence gets higher yields of farm crops than any other nation. It is significant that these two facts are so closely related, but it must be remembered that Germany has learned the lesson of good tillage—deep plowing, the proper use of vegetable matter in the soil, and the dangerous practice of continuous cropping with any single crop. It is also to be remembered that the lands on which the most money can be cleared without any kinds of fertilizers are the lands that will give greatest profits with fertilizers.

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THE GENUINE ARTICLE IN BOTTLES

Most Popular American Drink.

Bottled in Punta Gorda under authority of the originators. CALL FOR IT, OR OUR BOTTLED SODA, and drink from the bottle through a straw—the most sanitary way.

Coca-Cola Bottling Co.

R. T. HAWKINS, Manager - - - PUNTA GORDA, FLA.

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A city famous for its location on Charlotte Harbor at the mouth of Peace river, Largest pineapple farms in America, fine artesian wells, produces the most profitable winter vegetables for market; perfect health, good schools and churches; just completed one of the most perfect water and sewer systems, municipal electric lights; large investment on improvements, building a sea-wall and filling in the entire distance of the city on the water-front. Now is the time to buy and build a home. I have for sale several hundred lots located both within the city limits and beyond. Will sell at reasonable prices. Terms \$10 cash and \$10 per month.

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FORT OGDEN, - - - FLORIDA.



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For the kitchen, excellent quality and make. You won't buy elsewhere when you see our stock and learn our prices.

Paints, Oils and Varnishes, Tools and Farming Implements.

Everything For Auto's—Automobile and Gas Engine Repairing Plumbing, Pipe Fitting, Lathe Work, Etc.

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"The Hardware Dealers"

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Punta Gorda Feed And Groceries Company,

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All work absolutely first-class. An experienced man in charge. We clean and press clothes "The Sanitary Way" on the Hoffman Press. Clothes called for and delivered.

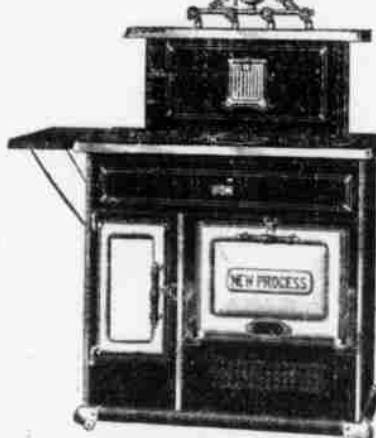
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The New Process

Most Economical

Evaporating Stove



Safest and Best

Using Gasolene, is NOW ON SALE IN PUNTA GORDA AT HEWITT BROS' Hardware Store

It is claimed to be the best gasolene stove on the market. Several are in use in Punta Gorda and the owners are greatly pleased with them.

One May Be Seen At The Home Of The Editor Of The Herald.

DID you ever stop to think of the wide variety of things a grocery store as reliable as this one has to carry? There's everything from mustard to matches, from sugar to soap, from butter to bacon, from ketchup to coffee, and so on ad infinitum. If you live outside of town come in and get acquainted



with us on your next visit here. We are always glad to meet new faces and strive to please them with our goods.



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BLOUNT BROS. REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE --- SMITH BUILDING.